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UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT

EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

SACRAMENTO DIVISION

In re DANIEL MAJOR EDSTROM,) CASE NO.: 12-29353-B-11
Debtor-in-possession.)
) CHAPTER 11
)
) A P. NO. 13-02132-B

DANIEL MAJOR EDSTROM, and all others) DC NO. LDH-2
similarly situated,)
Plaintiffs,) PLAINTIFFS OPPOSITION TO
v.) DEFENDANT G&P ENTERPRISE
AUBURN LAKE TRAILS PROPERTY) LLC'S MOTION TO DISMISS
) PLAINTIFFS FIRST AMENDED
) COMPLAINT:

AUBURN LAKE TRAILS PROPERTY) COMPLAINT;
OWNERS ASSOCIATION A CALIFORNIA)
CORPORATION; ALLIED TRUSTEE) Hearing:
SERVICES A CALIFORNIA) Date: October 29, 2013
CORPORATION, *a Fictitious or Ghost*) Time: 9:32 a.m.
Entity; G&P ENTERPRISES A) Ctrm.: 32
CALIFORNIA LIMITED LIABILITY) Dept: B
COMPANY; and DOES 1-100,)

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INTRODUCTION

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Defendant G&P Enterprises, LLC's ("G&P") motion to dismiss is a thinly disguised

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attempt to obtain a summary-judgment style dismissal. The motion should be overruled because

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the allegations of the Adversary Proceeding control and there are material facts in dispute

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making this motion, or summary judgment, inappropriate. Further, Plaintiffs statements are

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definite.

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One of the central points of the Adversary Proceeding is that prior to the time the above

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captioned bankruptcy was filed on May 15, 2012, Plaintiff had noticed G&P of numerous

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FDCPA violations, RFDCPA violations and that ALT had unlawfully transferred Plaintiffs

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personal identifying information to G&P without authorization by contract or law. Further G&P

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and ALT were both using the name Allied Trustee Services, Inc. to collect a debt, even though

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this entity does not exist and is not identifiable. G&P fails to address these points, and further

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fails to address that Proof of Claim 4-1 filed in the above captioned bankruptcy proceeding is

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using the wrong claim form, is statutorily defective, and no declaration is given by the claim.

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Instead, it appears that G&P has simply filed a boilerplate motion in the hopes of a quick

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dismissal with prejudice.

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FACTUAL BACKGROUND

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Plaintiff owns the property located at 2690 Brown Bear Court, Cool, CA 95614 with

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APN # 073-141-03-100 ("Subject Property"), see Adv. Proc. ¶ 18. At the time Plaintiff filed

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this litigation, Plaintiff was in a contractual relationship with ALT through the association

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("CC&R's") (Adv. Proc. ¶¶ 84-85). The contract with ALT gave Plaintiff an interest in real

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property to the common areas of Auburn Lake Trails (Adv. Proc. ¶ 84). The CC&R's contract

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also gave ALT an interest in real property or encumbrance on Plaintiffs Subject Property (Adv.

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Proc. ¶ 84). At some point in 2007 ALT breached contractual provisions of the CC&R's

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Collection Policy (Adv. Proc. ¶¶ 47, 51) ("Breach" or "First Breach"). The CC&R's

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Collections Policy identifies ALT's agent and Trustee as Allied Trustee Services, Inc. (Adv. Proc. ¶¶ 2, 3, 12, 14, 24, 25, 35, 38, 44, 47, 48, 49, 51, 53, 56, 57, 61, 62, 64, etc.). This First Breach

1 was the first material breach of the contract and as such, ALT's right to lawfully enforce the
 2 ALT Collections Policy (and thus G&P rights) were rendered unenforceable (Adv. Proc. ¶¶ 51).
 3 All of ALT's attempts to collect a debt were contractually and legally flawed because of the First
 4 Breach, and thus ALT and their alleged agents and trustees (G&P) had no right to intrude into
 5 Plaintiffs affairs.

6 The Adv. Proc. seeks, among other things, to recover money and property interests from
 7 Defendant, which cannot be done as part of any plan of reorganization or by motion (see Adv.
 8 Proc. ¶¶ 11, 100, 104, 140, 146; page 26 line 26 and 28, page 27 lines 1 through 10). Defendant
 9 repeatedly picks and chooses individual statements from Plaintiffs adversary proceeding, while
 10 ignoring others, including the many instances Plaintiff seeks damages not available by motion or
 11 through a plan of reorganization. In *Cortez v. Purolator Air Filtration Products Co.* (2000) 23
 12 Cal.4th 163, 173, CA Civ. Code section 3381 defines "damages": "Every person who suffers
 13 detriment from the unlawful act or omission of another, may recover from the person in fault a
 14 compensation therefor in money, which is called damages." The Court concluded that damages,
 15 thus broadly defined, "may include a restitutionary element." (*Cortez*, supra, 23 Cal.4th at p.
 16 174.) Further, defendant fails to conform to bankruptcy requirements and procedures, such as
 17 making a legal conclusion that this is not an adversary proceeding while at the same time failing
 18 to specify whether or not the Motion they bring forth is a core or non-core proceeding pursuant
 19 to 28 USC §157(b), failing to state by what authority this court has jurisdiction over Defendants
 20 Motion, and whether or not Defendant consents to the authority of this Court (which cannot be
 21 determined because movant fails to state whether or not their motion is a core proceeding).

22 **TYPE OF PROCEEDING AND JURISDICTION**

23 PLAINTIFFS adversary proceeding is a core proceeding as defined at 28 U.S.C.
 24 §157(b)(2)(b) and (b)(2)(K). This court has jurisdiction over PLAINTIFF's case pursuant to 28
 25 USC 1331 based on federal subject matter jurisdiction because this action concerns, *inter alia*,
 26 property of a bankruptcy estate and pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §1334 as this Court has exclusive
 27 jurisdiction of all cases under the bankruptcy code (i.e. Title 11), there are exceptions, but they
 28 do not apply, ". . . the District Courts shall have original and exclusive jurisdiction of all

1 cases under Title 11 [i.e. the Bankruptcy Code].” 28 U.S.C. §1334(a) (emphasis added).
 2 “The District Court in which a case under Title 11 is commenced or is pending shall have
 3 exclusive jurisdiction - (1) of all the property, wherever located, of the Debtor as of the
 4 commencement of such case, and of all property of the Estate . . .” 28 U.S.C. §1334(e)(1)
 5 (emphasis added). Daniel Major Edstrom filed a Chapter 11 voluntary Petition on May 15, 2012,
 6 case # 12-29353-B-11 in the Sacramento Division of the United States Bankruptcy Court,
 7 Eastern District of California (“**Edstrom Bankruptcy**”). The filing of a Petition creates an
 8 estate comprised of “all legal and equitable interests of the Debtor in property as of the
 9 commencement of the case” [11 U.S.C. §541(a)(1)] which definition must be broadly interpreted
 10 because “Congress intended a broad range of property . . . to be included in the Estate.” United
 11 States v. Whiting Pools, Inc., 462 U.S. 198, 204 (1983).

12 A “debt” is a liability on a claim. 11 U.S.C. § 101(12). A “creditor” is “an entity that has
 13 a claim against the debtor that arose at the time of or before the order for relief concerning the
 14 debtor,” 11 U.S.C. § 101(10)(A), and a “claim” is a “right to payment, whether or not such right
 15 is reduced to judgment.” 11 U.S.C. § 101(5)(A). The Supreme Court has explained that the
 16 definition of “claim” is to be construed broadly, and that a “right to payment” means “nothing
 17 more, nor less, than an enforceable obligation.” *Pennsylvania Dept. of Public Welfare v.*
 18 *Davenport*, 495 U.S. 552, 559 (1990); *Premier Capital, LLC v. Gavin (In re Gavin)*, 319 B.R.
 19 27, 31 (B.A.P. 1st Cir. 2004). “Absent an overriding federal interest, the existence of a claim in
 20 bankruptcy is generally determined by state law.” *Securities Exchange Comm’n v. Cross (In re*
 21 *Cross*, 218 B.R. 76, 78 (B.A.P. 9th Cir. 1998) (analyzing whether plaintiff had standing to bring
 22 § 523(a)(2)(A) action against chapter 7 debtor). State law applies in this instance because the
 23 underlying transaction is purely commercial in nature and there is no apparent federal interest,
 24 overriding or otherwise.

25 OBJECTIONS TO EVIDENCE

26 Plaintiff objects to Defendants use of Proof of Claim 4-1 filed in the above captioned
 27 bankruptcy (“POC 4-1”). POC 4-1 was filed on July 25, 2012. POC 4-1 is attached to the
 28 Debtors declaration as Exhibit “B”. Defendant’s motion fails as a matter of law because POC 4-
 1 is defective on its face and statutorily deficient as Defendant used the wrong form and has not

1 provided the requirements of the appropriate Official Form. It is not and cannot be used as
2 evidence as the claim does not have *prima facie* validity. POC 4-1 was not signed under penalty
3 of perjury as is required by the appropriate Official Form. Without signing POC 4-1 with a
4 declaration, there is no claim or facts for the Court to consider. Debtor/Plaintiff scheduled the
5 claim as disputed, therefore Defendant has no claim to defend. Defendants motion fails and
6 Defendants motion must be denied.

OBJECTIONS TO STANDING

8 Based on the foregoing, Plaintiff objects to Defendants standing, both inquiries fail.
9 Defendant has no Article III standing as they have not shown that they have been harmed.
10 Defendant has no Prudential standing as, once again, they have not identified any party in
11 interest who has a claim.

OBJECTIONS TO STANDING

13 Based on the foregoing, Plaintiff objects to Defendants standing, both inquiries fail.
14 Defendant has no Article III standing as they have not shown that they have been harmed.
15 Defendant has no Prudential standing as, once again, they have not identified any party in
16 interest who has a claim. The Court has no jurisdiction over Defendants motion, or at the very
17 least has no jurisdiction to dismiss Plaintiffs adversary proceeding.

CONCLUSION

19 Since Plaintiff's Adversary Proceeding does satisfy the requirements of an adversary
20 proceeding and the Adversary Proceeding sufficiently states claims upon which relief can be
21 granted, Plaintiff respectfully requests that Defendant's motion be denied. To the extent the
22 Court rules Plaintiff has failed to state a claim upon which relief can be granted, Plaintiff can
23 amend the complaint to state a claim and requests leave to amend.

24 | Dated: October 15, 2013

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ David S. Silber

DAVID S. SILBER.

Attorney for Plaintiff and Debtor-in-possession